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## MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

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### DANVILLE, VA.

#### Communicable Diseases—Morbidity Reports—Quarantine—Disinfection. (Reg. Bd. of H., Oct. 6, 1913.)

*Report of cases.*—1. Any physician, osteopath, chiropractor, Christian Science healer, or any other person allowed by law to practice the art of healing in the city of Danville, shall, within 24 hours after making a diagnosis, report in writing, upon forms supplied by the health department, or by telephone, to the health department, giving the name, color, age, sex, and address, all cases of plague, leprosy, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, and membranous croup, scarlet fever, chicken pox, measles, mumps, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pellagra, poliomyelitis, and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, which he is called upon to attend.

2. The head of any household, or guardian of any person afflicted with any of the above diseases, who does not have a physician to see the patient, shall, himself, report such case or cases to the health department. The keeper or manager of any hotel or boarding house in which a case of contagious disease, or suspected contagious disease occurs, shall report the fact at once to the health department.

3. Any teacher, nurse, or other person who knows of a case of contagious disease, or a case of suspected contagious disease, in a neighbor's or other home shall report the facts in the case to the health department.

4. When a physician, attendant, parent, or guardian suspects that a patient under his care has any of the above-named diseases, such person shall report the case to the health department as a suspect. The health officer shall then take such steps as he thinks necessary, and before placarding the house shall confer with the family physician.

5. The recovery or death of all cases shall be reported in the same way as reports of cases.

6. Any person who uses the health department report forms when reporting cases shall fill out a separate report form for each case and shall not use one form for reporting two or more cases.

7. No person shall attempt in any way to conceal a case of any of the above-named diseases.

*Quarantine and isolation.*—1. When a physician suspects that any patient is suffering from a contagious disease he shall at once have such patient isolated or take such other measures as are necessary to prevent the further spread of the disease from the patient.

2. Upon receipt of a report of a case of contagious or infectious disease at the health department the health officer shall visit the premises on which the case is located and ascertain if necessary precautions are being observed to prevent the spread of the disease. He shall also attempt to ascertain the source of infection in the case and shall give such directions as he thinks necessary, and shall, when possible, leave printed precautions adopted by the board of health, which precautions shall be obeyed.

3. Any person suffering from diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or infantile paralysis shall be isolated in a room until all danger of

infection has ceased. No one except the nurse or attendant, the physician, and the health officer shall go into the room with the patient.

4. The person having such disease shall not be removed from the room in which he is isolated until permission is given by an official of the health department.

5. No person nursing a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, infantile paralysis, smallpox, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, shall leave the premises until the case is released and the placard removed, unless permission is secured from the health officer.

6. No person residing on the premises with a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, infantile paralysis, smallpox, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall go into a home where there are children, to church, Sunday school, or any public gathering.

7. All children living in a home with a case of any of the above-named diseases shall remain upon the premises, except as hereafter provided:

A. In cases of scarlet fever, a child may, upon permission from the health officer, dress in clothing which has been properly disinfected and go to a home where there are no children. When such permission is given the child shall be kept upon the premises to which it goes for seven days. If the child is well at the end of that time it may return to school after securing a permit from the health officer.

B. Where a child is living in a house with a case of diphtheria and wishes to return to school, the health officer may, after securing one negative culture from its throat, give permission for such child to leave the house. The child shall then dress in clothing which has been disinfected before leaving the premises. Another negative culture shall be secured from the child's throat after it has left the premises before a permit is given by the health officer for it to return to school.

C. A child living in the house with a person having smallpox may have its clothes fumigated, and after leaving the premises, return to school, provided it has been successfully vaccinated within five years.

D. Any child who has not had measles and lives in the house with a case, shall not return to school until 15 days from date of eruption in the first case. If, at the end of that time, the child shows no cough or fever, it may return to school.

E. Any child who has not had whooping cough or mumps shall not return to school while there is a case of either of these diseases in the home. Such child may go to a home where there are no nonimmune children, but shall remain upon such premises. If it does not show symptoms of either disease in 16 days, it may return to school.

F. No child shall attend school from any home in which there is a case of infantile paralysis or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis until three weeks from the day the patient was taken ill.

8. When a case of smallpox occurs in any home the health officer shall place in quarantine all persons residing on the premises, provided they have not been successfully vaccinated within five years. Any person who has been successfully vaccinated within that time, may, after another vaccination and after having his clothes fumigated, leave the premises. Such person shall not return to the premises during the quarantine period.

9. All breadwinners living in a house with a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis or infantile paralysis, except as provided in section 10, shall be allowed to go to their places of business, provided the patient is kept isolated and they do not go into the room with the patient. If the above precaution is not observed, they shall remain upon the premises.

10. No person having a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis or typhoid fever in his home, and residing in such home, shall be employed where bread, milk, confectionery, or other foodstuffs are prepared, stored or sold, except upon permission from the health officer. Such person shall not return to work until permitted to do so by the health officer.

11. When a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever or typhoid occurs in any building, a part of which is used for a store, the health officer may close such store until, in his opinion, there is no danger of nonimmune persons contracting the disease by entering such store.

12. No milk bottle or other milk container shall be left in any home in which there is a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, or typhoid fever. The placard upon the door shall be sufficient notice to the dairyman in cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and smallpox, and the health officer shall give notice to the dairyman of any case of typhoid fever upon his route. Milk may be left provided it is emptied into a vessel supplied by the household. Any milk bottles in a home when a case of the above diseases occurs shall be left there until the patient has recovered and it shall then be thoroughly boiled and given to the dairyman.

13. No person shall take or receive any laundry from a home in which there is a case of infectious disease, unless it has been disinfected by boiling or by the use of a proper disinfectant solution.

14. No adult shall go into a home, nor shall he allow his children to go into any home in which he knows that a case of contagious disease exists.

15. All persons allowed by these regulations to enter a room with a case of any contagious disease shall take proper precautions to prevent infecting others after leaving such room.

*Quarantine period.*—1. All cases of diphtheria shall be quarantined until two negative cultures are secured from the throat and nose.

2. The minimum period for quarantine of scarlet fever shall be 25 days. No case shall be released until all disquamation, nasal and ear discharges have ceased.

3. All cases of smallpox shall be quarantined not less than 21 days, and longer if all scaling has not ceased.

4. The quarantine period in measles shall be 10 days.

5. All cases of whooping cough shall remain upon the premises until the paroxysmal cough has ceased.

6. The quarantine period of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis shall be 15 days.

7. The period of quarantine in smallpox, scarlet fever, and measles shall be reckoned from date of eruption, and in epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis from date of first symptoms.

*School.*—1. The health officer shall notify the principal of schools of all cases of contagious diseases reported every 24 hours. The principal shall then exclude from school all children from whom there is danger of infection.

2. Children having the following diseases shall be kept out of school:

(a) Mumps, 18 days, or until all swelling has subsided.

(b) Chicken pox, 10 days, or until all scaling has ceased.

(c) Infantile paralysis, 21 days.

During these periods all children suffering from above diseases shall remain upon the premises. Anyone who exposes others, by leaving the premises during this period, shall be placed under quarantine as provided for scarlet fever.

3. Nonimmune children exposed to the following diseases shall remain away from school:

(a) Scarlet fever, 7 days.

(b) Diphtheria, until a negative culture can be secured from throat and nose.

(c) Smallpox, 14 days.

(d) Measles, 14 days.

(e) Whooping cough, 16 days.

(f) Chicken pox, 14 days.

(g) Mumps, 14 days.

(h) Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, 10 days.

4. If a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or smallpox develops in a schoolroom, such schoolroom shall be closed and fumigated.

5. Any school books kept in a home with a case of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and smallpox shall be destroyed or thoroughly fumigated.

*Release of cases.*—1. In cases of diphtheria the family physician shall secure the first release culture from the throat and nose of the patient, or shall notify the health officer of the recovery of the patient and he shall take the culture. If the first culture proves negative the health officer shall secure a second culture, and if this proves negative he shall release the patient.

2. A physician shall report in writing when he discharges a patient who has had scarlet fever. The health officer shall then take charge of the quarantine and release the patient when he considers it safe to do so.

3. The health officer shall see after the quarantine and release of all cases of smallpox and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

4. No person shall release any patient from quarantine except as prescribed in the preceding sections.

*General measures.*—1. No dog, cat, or other animal shall be allowed to go into any room in which a person having a contagious disease is isolated.

2. The health officer shall be permitted to go into any home and examine any person suspected of having a contagious disease. When a physician has previously been called to see the patient the health officer shall first confer with the physician. No person shall prevent the health officer from performing such duties.

3. All persons exposed, or possibly exposed, to a case of smallpox shall be vaccinated at once. Those directly exposed shall be vaccinated by the health officer or an assistant. Those possibly exposed may be vaccinated either by the family physician or the health officer. Where the vaccination of possibly exposed persons is done by the family physician he shall use vaccine virus secured from the health officer or which has been kept upon ice.

4. All houses in which there has been a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, infantile paralysis, or typhoid fever shall be fumigated under the supervision of the health officer.

5. No person having a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, or other contagious disease shall be removed from the premises, except under the supervision of the health officer or assistant, and in such vehicle as he may direct.

6. The burial of any person dying of diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, measles, whooping cough, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or infantile paralysis shall be private. No children shall be allowed to come upon the premises at such time, and the funeral shall be attended only by immediate family and those necessary for handling the remains. The body of such person shall not be conveyed to an undertaking establishment for preparation, but shall be prepared for burial in the home.

7. The board of health, may, at any time, make additional rules and regulations for the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases.

*Penalty.*—Any person violating any of the preceding rules and regulations or any rule and regulation hereafter adopted by the board of health for the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases, or failing to comply with the directions given by the health officer or assistant or interfering in any way with such officers in the discharge of such duties as are placed upon them by the board of health, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$50, as prescribed in section 1713d (5) of the Code of Virginia as amended by act of assembly in force June 15, 1910, acts 1910, page 538.